

(Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2373, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 2541

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2541, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act to further the conservation of prohibited wildlife species.

S. 2597

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of clinical psychologists as physicians for purposes of furnishing clinical psychologist services under the Medicare program.

S. 2795

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2795, a bill to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy.

S. 2873

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2873, a bill to require studies and reports examining the use of, and opportunities to use, technology-enabled collaborative learning and capacity building models to improve programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes.

S. 2989

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2989, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States merchant mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

S. 3023

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3023, a bill to provide for the reconsideration of claims for disability compensation for veterans who were the subjects of experiments by the Department of Defense during World War II that were conducted to assess the effects of mustard gas or lewisite on people, and for other purposes.

S. 3039

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3039, a bill to support programs for mosquito-borne and other vector-borne disease surveillance and control.

S. 3060

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Missouri

(Mrs. MCCASKILL) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3060, a bill to provide an exception from certain group health plan requirements for qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangements.

S. 3082

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3082, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reduce the occurrence of diabetes in Medicare beneficiaries by extending coverage under Medicare for medical nutrition therapy services to such beneficiaries with pre-diabetes or with risk factors for developing type 2 diabetes.

S. 3087

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3087, a bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 35, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the final rule of the Department of Labor relating to "Interpretation of the 'Advice' Exemption in Section 203(c) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act".

S. CON. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 39, a concurrent resolution honoring the members of the United States Air Force who were casualties of the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing of the United States Sector Khobar Towers military housing complex on Dhahran Air Base.

S. RES. 432

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 432, a resolution supporting respect for human rights and encouraging inclusive governance in Ethiopia.

S. RES. 504

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 504, a resolution recognizing the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 4848

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4848 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2578, a

bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 510—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF TITLE IX, APPLAUDING THE INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO WOMEN AND GIRLS, AND RECOGNIZING THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF WORK LEFT TO BE DONE TO FURTHER INCREASE SUCH OPPORTUNITIES

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 510

Whereas 44 years ago President Richard M. Nixon signed title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) into law (referred to in this preamble as "title IX"), and in 2002 a resolution was passed establishing that such title may be cited as the "Patsy Takemot Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act";

Whereas title IX prohibits any educational institution that receives Federal education funding from discriminating against students or employees on the basis of sex;

Whereas sex discrimination includes gender-based violence, sexual harassment and assault, dating violence, and domestic violence;

Whereas title IX guarantees equal educational opportunities for all students, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (referred to in this preamble as "LGBT") students, pregnant or parenting students, and gender nonconforming students;

Whereas since 1972, the United States has made great progress in providing educational opportunities to women and girls, and in 2016 women earn the majority of doctoral, master's, baccalaureate, and associate's degrees;

Whereas since 1972, the participation of women and girls in sports has increased by almost 90 percent in high school and almost 500 percent in college, providing women and girls with the opportunity to develop leadership and teamwork skills, earn athletic scholarships to help finance a college degree, and become successful professional athletes;

Whereas, despite the progress that has been made in higher education and athletics, women, girls, pregnant or parenting students, LGBT individuals, and gender nonconforming individuals in the United States are still too often denied equal educational opportunities;

Whereas the share of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics earned by women has decreased over the past decade, and women now earn only 19 percent of engineering degrees, 18 percent of computing degrees, 42 percent of mathematics degrees, and 39 percent of physical science degrees, at the baccalaureate level;

Whereas women of color earn only 6 percent of computing degrees and 3 percent of engineering degrees at the baccalaureate level;

Whereas women have about 64,000 fewer opportunities than men to participate in college sports, and in 2015 only 37 of the 313 athletic directors in Division I sports were women;

Whereas multiple studies have confirmed that 1 in 5 women are sexually assaulted on college campuses and about 20 percent of girls have been the victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault while in high school;

Whereas more than 50 percent of girls in grades 7 through 12 experience sexual harassment and 10 percent of high school students experience dating violence each year, which can lead to symptoms of depression, anxiety, and unhealthy and antisocial behaviors, and can negatively impact academic achievement;

Whereas men still hold the vast majority of school leadership positions, and only about 31 percent of full professors at degree-granting postsecondary institutions are women, 26 percent of college and university presidents are women, and 27 percent of school district superintendents are women;

Whereas pregnant and parenting students are more likely to drop out of high school than other students, and only 51 percent of mothers under the age of 20 earn a high school diploma by the age of 22, leading to decreased opportunities for continuing education and employment; and

Whereas LGBT students face pervasive discrimination and harassment in school, on college campuses, and in the workforce, impeding their ability to fully access the educational opportunities they are entitled to: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the tremendous increase in educational opportunities, including in sports, for women and girls since the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972;

(2) commends the work of the Department of Education and the Department of Justice to ensure that students have a safe learning environment by working to ensure that schools prevent and respond to discrimination and harassment on the basis of sex, including sexual assault, harassment, domestic and dating violence, pregnancy, sex-stereotyping, and discrimination based on actual or perceived gender identity; and

(3) recognizes that progress must still be made to secure the promise of such title IX that no educational institution that receives Federal education funding discriminates against any person because of their sex.

SENATE RESOLUTION 511—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 26, 2016, AS “LGBT EQUALITY DAY”

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr.

BLUMENTHAL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KAINÉ, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. REID, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 511

Whereas the United States recognizes that all individuals should be treated equally;

Whereas Members of the 114th Congress support the rights and freedoms of individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (in this preamble referred to as “LGBT people”);

Whereas, on June 26, 2003, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, that States could no longer criminalize the private conduct in which same-sex couples engage;

Whereas, on June 26, 2013, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675, that section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act (Public Law 104-199; 110 Stat. 2419) was unconstitutional and the Federal Government could no longer restrict married same-sex couples from receiving Federal benefits and protections;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and States could no longer discriminate against same-sex couples when recognizing or licensing a marriage;

Whereas decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015 ended marriage discrimination and the criminalization of same-sex private intimate conduct under the law;

Whereas LGBT people and their allies have worked together for more than 60 years to make progress toward achieving full equality for all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBT people in the United States continue to face many barriers that cannot be solved through courtroom litigation alone;

Whereas transgender individuals and LGBT people of color are disproportionately and uniquely burdened by such barriers, including violence, discrimination, poverty, and societal isolation;

Whereas LGBT people continue to be targets for violence based on who they are and who they love, as demonstrated most recently by the terrible massacre at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida on June 12, 2016, in which 49 individuals tragically lost their lives;

Whereas, although victories at the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the dignity and equality of millions of same-sex couples, statutory reforms are needed to ensure that LGBT people in the United States are free from discrimination and have equal access to the American dream; and

Whereas June 26, 2016, would be an appropriate date to designate as “LGBT Equality Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports equal rights and protections for all individuals, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

(2) supports the designation of June 26, 2016, as “LGBT Equality Day”;

(3) encourages the celebration of “LGBT Equality Day” to—

(A) commemorate the significance of decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 26 in 2003, 2013, and 2015; and

(B) continue educating all people about the forms of discrimination, harassment, and intolerance that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals continue to face; and

(4) acknowledges the need for further legislation to ensure that individuals in the United States are free from all forms of discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, including in employment, housing, public accommodations, education, Federal funding, credit, and jury service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016 AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH” AND JUNE 27, 2016, AS “NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Mr. HELLER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States (in this preamble referred to as the “Armed Forces”), who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the Armed Forces have sustained a historically high operational tempo since September 11, 2001, with many members of the Armed Forces deploying overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as “PTSD”), sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for PTSD and other mental health disorders;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that, in fiscal year 2015, more than 569,000 of the nearly 6,000,000 veterans who sought care at a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs received treatment for PTSD;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to military trauma can lead to PTSD;